May 30, 1771. NUMB. 2214.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the BETSEY, Captain HOOD, from Briſtol, we have the following ADVICES, viz.

LONDON, April 4.

Alderman TOWNSEND's *SPEECH, in Defence of the* LORD-MAYOR.

Mr. SPEAKER,

I HAVE liſtened with the utmoſt Attention to the Gentlemen, who on this Occaſion contend for the Omnipotence of the Houſe; but I cannot ſay their Arguments have wrought my Converſion. Had not more weighty Arguments been applied to them, I violently ſuſpect that they would have been ſtill Infidels.----In order to juſtify the Eraſure of the Record entered in the Lord-Mayor's Book, they have produced Inſtances, in which the Houſe has ſtopped the Courſe of Juſtice. But is this a national Apology? Becauſe the Houſe has acted formerly in an arbitrary and deſpotic Manner, are we to copy their Example, and to ſet up the Standard of Tyranny? Precedents can never be a ſufficient Sanction to what is in the Nature of Things illegal and unconſtitutional. No Man of Senſe ever quotes the Deciſions of Antiquity, but as Circumſtances exculpatory or corroborative of what he has previouſly ſhewed to be contrary or conformable to Reaſon. Were not this the Caſe, what would become of our deareſt Rights? Precedents for the Violation of all our Liberties may be found in your Journals; and, indeed, the Journals are ſo diſcordant and contradictory, that you need never be at a Loſs for Precedents, whatever Side of the Queſtion you embrace. They may be twiſted and twined like a Nooſe of Wax.----Let us not then hear of Precedent in deciding a plain conſtitutional Queſtion, whoſe Solution muſt be obvious to the meaneſt Capacity.----If Precedents had any deciſive Authority, what could have been more legal than General Warrants? They were countenanced by a Series of indiſputed Precedents, not only before, but ſince the Revolution. Yet what was their Fate? When they came to be queſtioned, and were diſcovered not to be founded on any poſitive Law, they were ſet aſide, ſince they were both in Principle and in Practice incompatible with a free Government.

Nor is this wonderful, when we conſider that even poſitive Laws are repealed, when it is found that they are prejudicial to the State. *Salus Populi ſuprema Lex eſto*, was long the Maxim of the Roman Commonwealth; and I could wiſh that it were more attended to in this Houſe. Were it the Standard of our Conduct, there would have been leſs Occaſion for this Day's Debate. The Nation and its Repreſentatives would not ſtand in diametrical Oppoſition; nor would the City of London find it neceſſary to ſet the Commons at Defiance. Unfortunately for this Country, too many of us are more aſſiduous to pleaſe Female Caprice, than to ſatisfy their Conſtituents. Inſtead of endeavouring to deſerve well of the Public, they ſtrive to deſerve well of *one Woman*, who has during the preſent Reign governed this Nation.

Here ſeveral Members cried out, Name her! Name her! Why then, if I muſt name her, her Name is Auguſta, Princeſs Dowager of Wales. [*Here he was called to Order, but he proceeded.*] Sir, I am not in a Humour to retract or eat my Words. That Infamy I leave to the Miniſterial Gentry. I am not yet courtly enough to ſay, and unſay, the ſame Thing in a Breath. Were I ſuch a crouching Spaniel, I ſhould plead the Cauſe of Liberty with a very bad Grace; I do aver, that for theſe Ten Years paſt, we have been governed by *one Woman*, and that *Woman is the Princeſs Dowager of Wales*. If you doubt what I advance, appoint a Committee for enquiring into her Conduct, and I dare ſay, that you will find my Aſſertion to be a Fact. It is not that I have any Averſion to Petticoat Government. My Objection is only to bad Government. I care not who is in Leading Strings. Let national Affairs be properly managed, and I am ſatisfied. But, while the Rights of the People in general are invaded, while the particular Franchiſes of London are violated, while the Courſe of Juſtice is violently obſtructed, and while ſucceſſive Acts of Deſpotiſm render the People impatient of their Chain, and ripe for Reſiſtance; I cannot help warning you of your Danger, and pointing out the proper Remedy for preſent and future Evils. If you do not puniſh great Criminals, the People, it is to be feared, will take the Execution of the Laws into their own Hands. Such a Conduct you will find more honourable, and, in the End, more ſafe, than to perſecute, as you do, the Defenders of the Law and the Conſtitution. The City Magiſtrates will be all over the Empire conſidered, and juſtly conſidered, as Martyrs to Liberty; and they may raiſe a Flame, which will only terminate in your Deſtruction. Recollect the Alarm occaſioned by the Impriſonment of the Seven Biſhops. Do you imagine, Men will now ſtruggle leſs eagerly for their Rights than at the Revolution? Believe me, the Nation is not yet ſo tame or puſillanimous. It will as little ſuffer you to become the paſſive Inſtruments of Tyranny, as the bigoted James. Let Deſpotiſm aſſume what Name or Appearance it pleaſes, let it be called a Star-Chamber, or a Houſe of Commons, a King, or a Parliament, the People will make a Defence ſuitable to the Nature of the Attack.

The Sovereign formerly claimed the Power of ſuſpending the Laws, and of iſſuing Proclamations ſuperior to Statutes, and even to Magna Charta. The People reſiſted. You now claim the ſame Power of ſuſpending the Laws, and of paſſing Votes paramount in Authority to the moſt ſacred and fundamental Conſtitutions of the Realm. You ſwallow up every Thing in the Gulph of your Privileges. How can you imagine that the People ſhould not reſiſt? They reſiſted on the ſame Principle in the Reign of Charles II. they reſiſted on the ſame Principle in the Reign of Queen Anne. What was the Conſequence? A Diſſolution of the tyrannical Bodies, that dared to be guilty of ſuch Outrages. I hope no worſe Conſequence will attend your preſent Encroachments. That Event, which you dread as the greateſt of Evils, is fervently prayed for by every honeſt Man, by every Friend to England; and, indeed, *it is a Conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed for.*"

Serjeant GLYNN's SPEECH, in Defence of the City of LONDON, and its MAGISTRATES.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE preſent queſtion is of the utmoſt importance; for it is a conteſt between the Commons and their conſtituents, between the privileges of the houſe, and the law of the land. Not that I would deny the law of parliament to be a part of the law of the land. All I mean is, that when it happens to be ſubverſive of the known and avowed law of the land, it is then null and void; becauſe the latter being founded on the immemorial acquieſcence of the people, or upon acts of the Three Eſtates, muſt be ſuperior in authority to the former, which has no baſis but the vote of a ſingle branch of the legiſlature. For this reaſon it is, that the votes of the Commons were never yet compared to the King's writs. No court is bound to take notice of them. On the contrary, the Judges are bound not to take notice of them, but to act according to the known law. I will not indeed ſay, that they are not to regard your reſolutions more than thoſe of a parcel of drunken porters; *but I will ſay, that nobody has power to prohibit the Judges in Weſtminſter-hall. The Judges there are ſworn to do juſtice, without paying the leaſt attention to any command under the Great Seal, or Privy Seal, or any other Seal whatſoever. The reaſon is obvious. The people of England would no longer have any inheritance in the common law, if the Judges were to take notice of the votes of either houſe, and to regulate their deciſions accordingly. And why would this be the caſe? Becauſe the votes would not be always uniform in either houſe; and becauſe it appears from paſt Diſputes, that the two houſes might differ in matters of importance; circumſtances, that would render it difficult for the Judges to determine which of the two they ought to obey; and if they obey both, they would be guilty of ſelf-contradiction. Such is the reaſoning of Lord Somers, and of all thoſe patriotic peers, who effected the Revolution. What is the inference to be drawn from it? That men, who act in a judicial capacity, are bound to adhere to the law of the land, and to pay no regard to the votes of either houſe. Now, does not every Magiſtrate act in a judicial capacity? Is not every Juſtice of the Peace, every Alderman of London, and particularly the Lord-Mayor, a Judge in certain caſes? Nothing is more indiſputable. In every commitment they are obliged to obſerve the law of the land. If they do not, they are liable to proſecution, and the aggrieved party will recover damages for falſe impriſonment. How is it then that you would, for the ſake of ſupporting your authority and aſſumed privileges, expoſe men not only to the penalties of the law, but to the infamy of betraying their truſt, and of committing direct perjury? The Magiſtrates of London are ſworn to protect the franchiſes of the city, and to abide by the law. Will you obtrude your votes upon them as laws? Whenever you thus encroach upon the ſole right of all the legiſlature, I hope they will have the virtue to reſiſt.*

It is in vain you aſſert that they thus take upon them to judge of your privileges. Suppoſe that, under the name of privilege, you would proceed to do things inconſiſtent with the known prerogatives of the Crown, with the known privileges of the Lords, contrary to the Laws, or deſtructive to the liberties of the people, are not the Magiſtrates, is not every Briton bound to inform you, that you have no ſuch privileges? If, by aſſerting that you are the only judges of your own privileges, you would prevent the Magiſtrates and the people from oppoſing innovations and encroachments, you had better at once take to yourſelves the whole government without controul. Put the caſe, that the King had taken the ſame violent ſtep, when his proclamation was ſet at nought. Is there a man of ſenſe in England, who would not have been alarmed for his liberty? Such a ſtretch of the prerogative would have at once reduced the people to deſpair. Yet the King's prerogative is as ſacred as your privilege: Nor can any good reaſon be given why the one ſhould not extend as far as the other. If you have a right to puniſh for a breach of privilege, the King has the ſame right to puniſh for a breach of the prerogative. Both have been tolerated by the public for the ſake of public good; and both will receive a check when they no longer anſwer that end. For what are privilege and prerogative? Diſcretionary powers, veſted in the different branches of the legiſlature for the ſervice of the community.

But, as they are founded on no law or poſitive conſtitution, they will not be acknowledged, when they operate to its diſadvantage. Magna Charta declares againſt them all in expreſs terms, when it declares againſt all diſcretionary powers, and eſtabliſhes the trial by equals as the baſis of liberty. And nothing but neceſſity would have prevailed upon the people to have ſuffered any court to deviate from this plan. Contempts in court ſtrike ſo directly at their very exiſtence, that for the ſake of ſelf-preſervation, every court muſt be indulged with the power of immediate and diſcretionary puniſhment, tho' the practice be contrary to the letter and ſpirit of our law and conſtitution. But it is not ſo with contempts out of court. There the being of the court, or the adminiſtration of juſtice, is not in danger of being interrupted. There is full time and leiſure for proceeding according to law and the conſtitution. None of our courts therefore are juſtifiable for treating a contempt out of court in the ſame ſummary manner in which they treat a contempt in court. Why ſhould the Houſe of Commons be exempted from the obſervation of the ſame rule? Will you pretend that, without the power of indiſcriminate commitment, you will not be able to preſerve your privileges? How is it then that the Sovereign, who has no ſuch power, has not loſt all his prerogatives? The reaſon is manifeſt. The law will preſerve to every man, and every body of men, their juſt rights and privileges. Whence elſe is it, that all the Corporations in the kingdom have not long ago been diſſolved? They have no ſuch power; and yet they ſubſiſt in all their antient vigour; becauſe few men will reſiſt lawful authority, and fewer ſtill will be able to eſcape the puniſhment due to their folly, from the laws.

You call yourſelves the Grand Inqueſt of the nation. Has any Inqueſt the power of inflicting puniſhment for any contempt which may be ſhewn for it? They never puniſh, they only preſent; and the proper court is finally to determine the matter. Upon this plan was the Houſe of Commons originally formed. It was the inquiſitor of ſtate, and the courts of law were the judges of the quality and quantity of the puniſhment. It was never ſuſpected that the legiſlative and judicial authorities were not to be kept diſtinct. Whenever the Commons aſſumed this monſtrous power, there was an end of liberty, and the conſtitution. When the Rump Parliament exerciſed the very authority for which you now contend, it became the tyrant of the nation. It is ridiculous then in you to ſay, that he would be the object of laughter, who ſhould pretend to inſinuate, that you are going to invade the liberties of the nation. You follow the ſteps of that Houſe of Commons that was guilty of this enormity. Why ſhould we entertain a better opinion of human nature at this period, than in the days of Charles? Is it leſs ambitious, or leſs corrupt? I have heard ſome of you declare the reverſe. What is the conſequence? The people of England ought to be on their guard, and to oppoſe the evil in its firſt ſtage."

The following is Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH's *SPEECH on the amendment propoſed by Sir* JOHN GRIFFIN, That Mr. OLIVER, inſtead of being committed to the Tower, ſhould be reprimanded in his place.

Mr. SPEAKER,

I Find myſelf under a great difficulty, either to agree to this amendment, or diſſent from it; for by agreeing to a cenſure, I may ſeem to adopt an opinion of the worthy Alderman's guilt, which I can have no right to entertain. Did I even think him guilty, I durſt not condemn him unheard. As a judge, I am bound to think the man whom I try, innocent, till he has been fairly heard, and till his guilt reſults out of conviction. It is ſpeaking too well of this proceeding, to ſay, *that this Magiſtrate was not allowed Counſel.* He *was* allowed Counſel, ſo far as to let us ſee the *faces* of Counſel at the bar; but clogged with a condition, that gagged their mouths from ſpeaking what was neceſſary for their client's defence. It is an aggravation of injuſtice, to commit it under a falſe colour and inſidious affectation of juſtice. The Hon. Gentleman muſt therefore pardon me, if I cannot vote for his amendment as a meaſure of kindneſs to Mr. Oliver; for if you, Mr. Speaker, are ordered to reprimand that gentleman, we all know your ability to do it to ſome purpoſe. Nor can human nature be expoſed to a more humiliating ſtate, or to ſharper feelings, than by ſubmitting to ſuch a reprimand as you will give. But in going to the Tower, there is nothing to afflict him; on the contrary, he will carry in his own boſom the bleſſings of a good conſcience, and be followed by the general applauſe of his fellow citizens, whilſt his judges and proſecutors will be purſued by the curſes of the people, ſcorned by thoſe who hate, and pitied by thoſe who think moderately of them. But if there was no reaſon for this amendment, I ſhould think, Sir, the feelings of gentlemen would incline them to adopt it, merely to get rid of a matter, of which we are all ſo ſick and weary. I conſent to it for the ſake of peace, even at the expence of juſtice. With this view to peace, I have oppoſed every part of this wretched buſineſs, in every ſtage. They who now differ may live to applaud me for it.

I ſee that many gentlemen of the higheſt rank and character, ſome of whom, by their doubts, gave a ſanction, and others who added vigour and impulſe to this proſecution, are now withdrawn. Several gentlemen who uniformly oppoſed this meaſure, have turned their backs upon the houſe with many bitter expreſſions, of the indignation which they felt. With what temper and opinion I may ever return to this unpleaſant ſeat, I know not; but I will not leave it, as long as there is a twig to catch at, by which I can hope to keep the peace of this unfortunate country.

Mr. Speaker, it is natural for men to *complain* of what they hear from the report of others; but it is what they *ſee* and *feel* that provokes them to *action*. Here then lies the difference betwixt commitment and reprimand. The people without doors will only *hear* the *one*, they will *ſee* the other; and every hour of the impriſonment will add freſh diſcontent to their minds, and raiſe ſome new ſpirit of commotion.

We have now ſat many hours paſt midnight---Day-light is advancing upon us---let not the ſun riſe upon our ſhame! but let us cloſe this miſerable ſcene under the cover of that darkneſs which ſuits with it, and under the ſhelter of our own walls.

Strongly as I think the public ought to know what paſſes here, I wiſh to GOD I could bind you, myſelf, the whole Houſe, with every Clerk, Serjeant, Meſſenger, &c. attendant to ſecrecy on this occaſion. But that would be impoſſible. Still, Sir, may a great deal of miſchief be avoided, if we keep ourſelves to ourſelves; if we do not ſend our judgment to be executed abroad, to create riot, tumult, and ſedition.

Moſt ſincerely, therefore, do I call upon the noble Lord who ſits on the Treaſury-Bench; he has neither my ill thought, nor my ill wiſhes; and if his Lordſhip is truly ſpoken of, he has never approved this buſineſs. Let him then permit me to conjure him, for his own honour, for the eaſe and dignity of his Sovereign, and above all for his country's peace, to lay hold of the opportunity given by the worthy General, to cloſe this ſcene of miſchief *here*.

The main object of thoſe who are charged with the cares of government, is *peace*. Great Kings, and wiſe Miniſters, have thought it not beneath them, to give up points of the greateſt moment, for the ſake of peace. Miniſters muſt govern accidents, not be governed by them. But when Miniſters themſelves endanger public peace for trifles, and raiſe diſcord out of atoms, then is government itſelf in a ſtate of anarchy.

The ſtorm that now hangs over us, was raiſed by government; and whatever conſequences may follow, they who began, and who have countenanced this proceeding, are anſwerable to their King, their Country, and their GOD.

Excellent Philadelphia BOTTLED

BEER and CYDER,

For EXPORTATION, or IMMEDIATE USE,
Carefully put up, and SOLD, by

ISAAC GRAY,

In Cheſtnut ſtreet, near Strawberry-Alley, who has alſo for Sale, OLD Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Mountain Wines, by the Caſk, or leſs Quantity; Frontiniac, Malmſey, Claret, RED PORT and PORTER in Bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Arrack, Brandy, Geneva, Wine Bitters. Likewiſe Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, Alſpice, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raiſins in Kegs, Brimſtone, beſt Indigo, Madder, Flower of Muſtard, double and ſingle refined Loaf and Lump Sugar, Sweet Oil in Flaſks, Corks, Glue, CHESHIRE and GLOUCESTER CHEESE, &c.

ROBERT and JOHN PROUD,

At their ſtore, next door above the Church, in Second-ſtreet,

HAVE for ſale, a neat aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS; among which are, Iriſh linens, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, ozenbrigs, dowlas, drilling, Wilton cloths, ſaggathies, ſhaloons, calimancoes, durants, camblets, calicoes, bandanoes, ſilk romals, perſians, Bengalls, nankeens, black ſilk cravats, Barcelona handkerchiefs, taffeties, poplins, ſewing ſilk, Scotch and coloured thread, tapes, royal paſteboard, cambricks, lawns, womens worſted and ſilk mitts, mens beſt beaver pelt gloves, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, bed bunts and ticking, bindings, checked handkerchiefs, cotton velvets and velverets, pillow fuſtians, jeans, jeanets, ſtriped hollands, damaſcuſes, lorettoes, mozeens, writing paper, pins, hoſiery of different kinds, white and red flannels, felt hats, a few low priced broadcloths, a quantity of hardware, and a variety of other merchandize, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell at the very loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold at JOHN MASON's Upholſtry Warehouſe, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the following GOODS, at a very low rate for caſh, viz.

NINE-qr. 10-qr. and 11-qr. cotton counterpanes; yd. wd. Scotch carpeting; Flanders ticken, made up; table carpets, bed ſide ditto; furniture checks; ſacking bottoms; paper hangings; ſmall drums; large and ſmall matraſs beds.

Said *Maſon* carries on the Upholſtry Buſineſs in all its branches, and is extremely obliged to thoſe gentlemen and ladies that employ him, and in particular to thoſe that have taken ſo much pains to recommend him, as it diſcovers in them a moſt noble and generous ſpirit.

N. B. For ſale, ſome Cordials that recommend themſelves, it being troubleſome often to recommend them to no purpoſe. ¶

JOSEPH DEAN,

HAS juſt imported in the London Packet, Captain Cook, from London, and the laſt veſſels from Liverpool & Briſtol, A neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he is now opening, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

Dr. *GENERAL STATE of the* ACCOUNTS *of the* CONTRIBUTORS *to the Relief and Employment of the* POOR, *in the City of* Philadelphia, *from* May 12, 1770, *to* May 13, 1771. Cr.

TO Cash paid for Certificates brought in this Year,	£ 10	0	0
Intereſt on Ditto to the 16th of May, 1769, at which Time the Intereſt ceaſed,	0 13	1½	
	£ 10	13	1½
Tradeſmens Accounts,	43	10	7
Paid in Part of Stewards and Servants Wages,	45	11	6
Materials for building Waſh-houſe, &c.	78	9	1
Paid for Medicine uſed in the two Houſes,	100	0	0
Raw Materials and Implements for manufacturing,	586	3	5½
Houſhold Furniture,	25	4	9
Proviſions,	1652	12	5½
Wood,	221	17	11½
Penſions paid, and for the immediate Relief and Removal of ſundry indigent Perſons to their reſpective Places of abode,	126	6	8
Manufacturers Wages,	143	6	7½
Incidental Charges,	101	11	3¼
Funeral Expences,	8	3	7
Bills of Credit burnt by the Committee of Aſſembly, being Part of the Sum ordered to be ſunk by Law,	451	3	5
Money remaining in the Hands of the Steward,	22	6	0
	£ 3617	0	5¾

BY Ballance in the Hands of the Treaſurer, at the Adjuſtment of the Accounts May 12, 1770,	£ 255	16	4
Ballance in the Steward's Hands at ſame Time,	35	13	0
Contributions received,	70	0	0
Payments received in Part of Lots ſold of the Old Alms Houſe Square,	341	16	3
Groundrents received,	51	0	0
Intereſt on Bonds given for Lots ſold,	36	12	6
Money borrowed on Intereſt,	400	0	0
Taxes received of the Overſeers of the Poor, viz.			
City of Philadelphia, £ 763 4 5			
Northern Liberties, 295 4 5½			
Southwark, 140 0 6			
Paſſyunk, 34 19 2½			
Moyamenſing, 33 4 7			
	1266	13	2
Board, &c. of ſundry Perſons,	8	14	6
Charity Boxes,	57	12	10
Received for Goods manufactured in the Houſe,	871	7	2¼
Ballance due the Treaſurer, being Money by him advanced,	221	14	8½
	£ 3617	0	5¾

ESTIMATE of the STOCK of the CORPORATION.

THE Alms Houſe and Houſe of Employment, with the Lots of Ground thereunto belonging (including the two Lots generouſly given by the Honourable Proprietaries, valued at £ 487 10 0)	£ 15315	4	10
Furniture for both Houſes,	600	0	0
Raw Materials and manufactured Goods now on Hand,	716	0	0
Implements for manufacturing, and other out of Door Utenſils,	156	0	0
Fire Engine and Buckets,	69	0	0
Due for Lots ſold of the Old Alms Houſe Square,	1830	9	7
Sundry other Lots ſold of ſaid Square, on Groundrent, to the annual Amount of One Hundred and Forty-one Pounds and One Shilling, and redeemable at Sixteen and Two Thirds Years Purchaſe,	2350	0	0
Lots remaining unſold of ſaid Square,	3840	0	0
Contributions yet outſtanding, ſuppoſed to be good,	376	0	0
Bond and Mortgage, Security for the Payment of	100	0	0
A Legacy, the Bequeſt of Thomas Robinſon, late of this City, deceaſed,	50	0	0
	£ 25402	14	5

WE THE COMMITTEE, appointed to examine the Accounts of the Treaſurer, and to prepare a General State of the Accounts of the Corporation of Contributors for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, having carefully examined the ſame, DO FIND, that there is due to the ſaid Treaſurer a Ballance of Two Hundred and Twenty-one Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, agreeing with the foregoing General State of the Accounts. That the Eſtate or Stock of the Corporation amounts to Twenty-five Thouſand Four Hundred and Two Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Five Pence, agreeable to the preceding Eſtimate, ſubject to the Incumbrance of One Thouſand Pounds, to be ſunk annually, according to an Act of General Aſſembly. That on Examination of the Monthly Reports, ſince the 12th May, 1770, there appears to have been admitted as Poor, by Orders from the Magiſtrates, 286 Perſons (Men, Women and Children) committed as Vagrants, or diſorderly Perſons, 85 Men and Women. That there have died in the Alms Houſe and Houſe of Employment 63 Men, Women and Children, and 30 Children born. And that in the Courſe of the Year there have been diſcharged 165 Men, Women and Children, beſides a Number who departed contrary to the Rules of the Inſtitution. And on Inſpection of the aforeſaid Monthly Reports, it appears there have been maintained in ſaid Houſes during the preſent Year, on a Medium, 321 Perſons, near two Thirds of whom were in the Alms Houſe, incapable of any Service.

In the early Part of this Seaſon were inoculated for the Small Pox 30 Children, all of whom were carried happily thro' the Diſeaſe. It alſo appears from the Minutes, that there have been manufactured in the Houſe of Employment, for the Year paſt, 3395 Yards Linen, from ſix to twelve Hundred; 1024 Yards Tow Linen, 1325 Yards Linſey, 112 Yards Drilling, 450 Yards Coating, Kerſey and Serge, 100 Yards Saggathy and Swanſkin, 36 Coverlids and Blankets, 275 Pair Stockings, 311 Pair Shoes, 3176 Pound Nails, five and an Half Tons Oakum, and a conſiderable Number of Matts, Points and Gaſkets; alſo 15000 Yards Linen bleached, and a large Quantity of Weaving done, taken in on Hire. There is a conſiderable Sum due from ſundry Perſons for manufactured Goods ſold, which is not included in the Eſtimate, it falling greatly ſhort of the Amount of Debts due from this Inſtitution. It may not be amiſs to add, that the Poor of the ſaid Houſes have been (a few ſmall Articles excepted) cloathed with the Manufactures of the Houſe, beſides a Number of Perſons in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and elſewhere, entitled to the Benefit of the Poor's Tax.

Upon the whole, after a minute Inſpection of the preſent State and Circumſtance of the Inſtitution, there ſeems no Impropriety in obſerving, that under Favour of Divine Providence, and if happily aided by the generous Countenance of a wiſe and virtuous Legiſlature, the Proſpect of its growing Utility is by no Means inconſiderable; which Time and prudent Management will no Doubt render more univerſally conſpicuous. And altho' ſome Prejudices have heretofore prevailed againſt this good Deſign, yet many who have, with a candid Diſpoſition, taken Pains to acquaint themſelves with its Nature and Tendency, and duly conſidered the Succeſs of its Proſecution hitherto, under the various Difficulties and Diſcouragements which have attended it, in Part ariſing from having but *One* Tax of Three Pence in the Pound for the Year paſt, do freely confeſs it is well worthy of Encouragement; and it has afforded ſingular Pleaſure to find, on converſing with a Number of Gentlemen, Strangers and Travellers, who, having viſited the Houſes, do generally acknowledge it to be an Inſtitution, which does Honour to Human Nature in general, and a particular Reputation to this Province.

WILLIAM FISHER,
JOHN DRINKER,
STEPHEN COLLINS.

The foregoing REPORT *was approved of by the Board of Managers this 13th Day of* May, 1771, *and ordered to be inſerted in the Pennſylvania Gazette, Pennſylvania Journal and Chronicle.*

GEORGE ROBERTS.

HAGUE, March 26.

THE laſt Advices from the Banks of the Danube import, that her Imperial Majeſty of Hungary has found means to prevail with the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia to come into her Meaſures; that in Conſequence thereof the King of Poland will evacuate his Throne in Favour of the Duke of Saxe Teſchen; that his Poliſh Majeſty, beſides a conſiderable Sum of Money which he is to receive, is to preſerve the Title of King of Poland, in the ſame Manner as King Staniſlaus did; together with all the Eſtates which belong to him by Right of Inheritance in that Kingdom; that he is moreover to have the Duchy of Courland, and eſtabliſh his Reſidence at Mittau. The preſent Duke of Courland (who will probably have no Iſſue, and whoſe Brother has rendered himſelf unworthy to ſucceed him) will have an ample Sufficiency given him to ſpend the Remainder of his Days in Eaſe and Retirement. This Plan of Operations is going to be carried into Execution.

LONDON.

March 30. We hear that the Court of Common Council will immediately deliberate on a legal Method of proceeding againſt the Preſident of a certain Aſſembly; and that the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, are determined to bring an Action on the Caſe for 100,000l. Damages, againſt the ſaid Preſident, for falſe Impriſonment.

Yeſterday the Duke of Northumberland viſited the Lord Mayor at the Tower, and other Carriages, with Coronets, were waiting at the ſame Time without the Gates.

All the Buſineſs of this great City and Kingdom ſeems to be reduced to Job-work. Col. Barre obſerved, in a Debate on the Imbanking the River Thames, that the Queſtion was never attended to by the People who voted. Several Members while he was ſpeaking, entered the Houſe: "There, ſays he, is one whoſe Vote I know very well upon this Queſtion; has he heard any Thing of this long Debate? No. Nevertheleſs he votes."

Laſt Week at the Aſſizes, the grand Jury, and other Gentlemen of the County of Surry, debated whether Mr. Onſlow, the Member for the County, ſhould be admitted to dine with them; after much Diſpute, it was with Difficulty agreed to admit him. After Dinner a Gentleman preſent filled his Glaſs, and riſing from his Seat, which was oppoſite Mr. Onſlow, ſaid, Gentlemen, I will give you a Toaſt: "Health to Sir Francis Vincent, Baronet, the worthy Repreſentative of this County; Thanks for his Conduct in Parliament; whilſt he lives and acts in the ſame Manner, may he ever be returned our Member; as for the other Repreſentative, I chuſe, as an honeſt Man, to declare that I do utterly abhor, deſpiſe, and deteſt his whole Courſe of Proceedings."

April 2. Two more Apartments in the Tower are ordered to be got ready againſt the Meeting of the Parliament after the Holidays, the one called the *Bloody Tower*, the other *Little Eaſe*: The firſt is ſuppoſed to be intended for Mr. Alderman Townſend, and the ſecond for Mr. Alderman Sawbridge.

In the Liſt of the New Committee of 22 to be choſen by Ballot in the Houſe of Commons, Sir C------ W----- gave in John Wilkes, Eſq; with 20 others.

A Motion will be certainly made on Tueſday next to diſcharge the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver. A Great Perſonage has already declared, that ſuch a Step would be very pleaſing to him.

A Charge is expected to be exhibited againſt Mr. Alderman Townſend, for Words ſpoken in a certain Place, under the Direction of a particular Committee.

A Correſpondent informs us, that the Q---- is greatly diſtreſſed at the preſent unhappy Diviſions, and frequently importunes a Great Perſonage that ſome general Plan may be immediately adopted for the Reconciliation of all Parties.

It is aſſerted, that two Perſons of the higheſt Rank paid a Viſit *incog.* to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, on Saturday Evening. The Reaſon of this Viſit, we are told, is a political one.

Advice is received from York, that the Lord Mayor has called the Aldermen and Commoners together, and that they agreed on an Addreſs of Thanks to be preſented to the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, for his Intrepidity in ſtanding forth in the Cauſe of Liberty, by oppoſing arbitrary Power, and for ſupporting the Rights and Liberties of the Citizens of London and every Engliſhman. It is agreed to preſent a like Addreſs to the worthy Alderman Oliver.

A Correſpondent informs us, that the Buſineſs in the Lower Aſſembly is to be opened on Tueſday by a Speech from the Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry, immediately after which the Report of the ſaid Committee is to be made; and that they will then proceed to debate upon the Affair concerning the City Magiſtrates, and the Meſſenger.

The following *noble* Perſonages were Yeſterday carried in two Carts, with a Hearſe before them, through the City, and down the Minories, to Tower Hill. The P. D. Ld. B. D. of G. Ld. M. Sir F. N. The Attorney-General, Wedderburne, hung by the Heels as being a turn Coat; Sir Gilbert Elliot, Dyſon, Jenkinſon; C. Fox, in the Body and Legs a Man, Head and Tail a Fox, with a Bunch of Grapes before him. Ld. W. Ld. H. with a Stick, in imitation of a Penſioner, or one out of Place. Lord North. Near ten thouſand People were aſſembled, who expreſſed great Satisfaction, and wiſhed for the Originals in their Room. One Gentleman, who ſeemed to be a Merchant, treated the People with Beer, and lent a Hand in tying them to the Gallows, which was thirty feet high; after hanging an Hour, the Mob ſeeing a Hearſe to take away the Bodies, declared they had been ſuch Enemies to their King and Country, that they ſhould not be delivered, for they would burn them on the Gallows, which was done. A ſweep Chimney, with a Band, attended as Ordinary.

There is not the leaſt Foundation for the Report circulated, nor was it ever credited, of Gibraltar being beſieged by the Spaniards by Sea and Land.

The Squadron intended for Jamaica, under the Command of Sir George Rodney, are the Princeſs Amelia of 80 Guns, Boyne, Modeſte, and Achilles, of 64 each, he is expected to ſail the 11th Inſtant.

April 3. When Mr. Alderman Oliver firſt went to the Tower, his goaler, according to his orders, took down the names of thoſe who came to viſit him; but the viſitors were ſo numerous, that the man ſoon found it impoſſible.

The Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver, it is ſaid, will bring in a bill of indictment at Guildhall againſt the S-------r, for falſe impriſonment.

A grand Council is to be held this evening. The ſubject, we hear, is to be on the new quarrel with the houſe of Bourbon.

The reports ſo ſtrongly propagated yeſterday, of Gibraltar being attacked by the Spaniards, is diſcovered to be a ſcheme calculated to ſerve the purpoſes of the jobbers in the Alley.

Several of the heads of Oppoſition (none of the *Shelburne faction* included) have united, during the preſent receſs, to chalk out a plan of effectual operations, founded on true City principles, to curb the licentious and headſtrong ſpirit of the C-----.

Certain it is, that the Miniſtry ſtand at preſent on ſo *hairbreadth* a foundation, that a very gentle *puſh* would overturn them;---and we are greatly miſinformed, or *ſuch a puſh* is preparing to be made againſt them.----It is not the firſt time that *councils of deep and bloody import* have been held in the *Tower*.

Our advices from Dreſden inform us, that a ſtrong jealouſy of power ſubſiſts at this time between the Queen of Hungary and his Pruſſian Majeſty. The preparations of the former have been vigorouſly carrying on for ſome time, and part of her army has actually taken the field, towards the north; the end of all which ſeems to be, that out of the plunder of the preſent ſcuffles between Ruſſia and his Sublime Highneſs, ſhe wants to ſecure ſo much as will provide for a younger branch of her houſe, who is yet deſtitute; whilſt his Pruſſian Majeſty, on the other hand, far from being tired or ſick of conqueſt, is quietly watching an opportunity to add, from the ſame ſource, another limb to his kingdom.----Thus both are anxiouſly ſtriving who ſhall be moſt ſucceſsful in this ſpecies of regal robbery.----It was wiſely ſaid, *Two of a trade can never agree.*

The Renown packet, Elliot, from Virginia, is arrived ſafe in Margate Roads.

Two frigates of 26 guns each, are now building at a private merchant's yard, at Rotherhithe, for the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia.

April 4. A Council is ſummoned to meet this evening at St. James's. The *Cabinet* has met every night this week, and the general report is, that deciſive meaſures are ſtill undetermined upon.

We have it from the beſt authority, that no time has yet been mentioned for proroguing the Parliament; and that it will continue to ſit till all the matters which have been entered upon, of a nature immediately temporary, ſhall be finally determined.

The two patriotic priſoners had, it is ſaid, the honour yeſterday morning of a viſit from a celebrated Nobleman, who not only complimented them upon their very ſpirited conduct, but declared, that every arbitrary meaſure was in direct oppoſition to his advice, principles, and wiſhes.

Yeſterday at Noon the Committee of the Common-Council of the City of London, appointed for the Defence of the Aldermen in the Tower, met at Guildhall; when they received the following Letter from the Lord-Mayor, in Reply to their Propoſal of providing a Table at the Expence of the City.

GIVE me Leave, Gentlemen, to entreat you to make my warmeſt Acknowledgments to the Common-Council for their reſpectful and generous Offer of a Table, to be provided for me at the Expence of the City during my Confinement in the Tower of London.

I am deeply ſenſible of this Mark of their Regard, and I feel, as I ought, the polite and obliging Manner in which the Committee deſire to carry ſo handſome an Offer of the City into Execution.

I cannot, however, entertain the Thoughts of any additional Expence being incurred on this Occaſion perſonally on my Account, and I hope I may be allowed to decline a Favour, which I ſhall never forget.

If it were poſſible that I could have been one Moment deterred from a faithful Diſcharge of my Duty, or from defending the Liberties of my Fellow-citizens, and the Rights of the People, the repeated Proofs of Eſteem and Affection which I receive, would recal my Attention, and determine me: But I have long ſince dedicated myſelf to their Service, as Citizens of London, and as Engliſhmen. I will perſevere in the Defence of our excellent Conſtitution, and the Franchiſes granted our Anceſtors, not more for the Honour and Proſperity of this City, than for the Emolument of the Community.

Animated with theſe Sentiments, I need not aſſure you, Gentlemen, that I am indifferent to the Conſequences that may attend an honeſt Zeal for the Laws of my Country, which ſhall ever remain my governing Principle. I am, Gentlemen, with much Reſpect and Gratitude, Your faithful and moſt devoted humble Servant,

From the Tower, BRASS CROSBY, *Mayor.*

April 2, 1771.

This day at one o'clock, the Foreman and Gentlemen of the Inqueſt of the Ward of Baſſiſhaw, in their gowns, preceded by their Beadle, with his Mace, waited upon the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Lord Mayor, at his apartment in the Tower, and preſented his Lordſhip with the following Addreſs.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

WE beg Leave to approach you with the warmeſt Sentiments of Gratitude, for the manly, firm and conſtitutional Exertion of your Authority, in Support of the Liberty of the Preſs, the Rights of a free People, and the Franchiſes of this great City, over which your Lordſhip is legal Preſident. We feel that Gratitude glowing with a greater Degree of Ardour, when we contemplate the illegal Reſtraint impoſed upon your Lordſhip, by Men who having ſold themſelves to work Evil, endeavour to include every other Man in their Bargain. We abominate their Iniquity, and will not partake of their Infamy. We are determined, with the Bleſſing of Heaven, to be free; and while we remain ſo, your Lordſhip may depend upon the utmoſt Exertion of our Power, in Support of the true Intereſts of the King, of the People, and of the only juſt Rule of both, the Laws of Britain.

His LORDSHIP's ANSWER.

YOUR great Condeſcenſion in viſiting me in this Place, gives me the greateſt Satisfaction; and I am happy in receiving this Teſtimony of your Approbation and Eſteem.---The Part I have acted was that only which my Duty plainly ſuggeſted to me---Had I been unmindful of the Oath I had taken, or inattentive to the Rights and Liberties of my Fellow Citizens, I ſhould have been unworthy to preſide in that Chair, in which the Citizens of London placed me.

Yeſterday the Sword-bearer, the three other City Eſquires, with the reſt of the Lord Mayor's houſhold, waited in a body upon his Lordſhip, with an addreſs, expreſſing their happineſs at his Lordſhip's firm and reſolute conduct in ſupport of the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens, and the conſtitutional rights of the ſubjects in general. They afterwards paid the ſame compliment to Mr. Alderman Oliver.

Great betts are now depending, that the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver are releaſed by Tueſday.

We hear that terms of accommodation have been propoſed between the oppoſing parties, which would at once aſcertain the dignity of the houſe on the one hand, and the independency of the people on the other, in the ampleſt manner; but they have not yet been accepted.

Count Malazhn, the Pruſſian Ambaſſador, we hear, is become as troubleſome to our Miniſtry, as the Envoys from the Bourbonian Compact.

His Majeſty has ſigned commiſſions and orders for the march of 10,000 of the militia.

Two frigates of 26 guns each, at Portſmouth, are ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to cruize between the Land's end and Cape Finiſterre.

A great man aſſerted yeſterday at the Symrna, that news of a very intereſting nature had been received the preceding evening from the Continent.

From the LONDON PACKET, or, NEW EVENING POST, for April 3, 1771.

To the KING.

SIRE,

THE time has at length arrived, in which you are undeceived, and informed by the teſtimony of your own ſenſes of the ſentiments of your ſubjects. Laſt Friday you were feelingly convinced of the great difference between the abject flattery of venal courtiers, and independent voice of unbought freemen. Thoſe groans, thoſe hiſſes and execrations, with which your ears were ſaluted, muſt have at laſt ſatisfied you, that the repreſentations of your Miniſters were fallacious, and that the body of the people diſapproves not only of their, but of your conduct. This truth, indeed, was long ago obvious to every diſcerning eye. The numerous petitions and remonſtrances, which arrived from every uninfluenced part of the kingdom, rendered the matter clear as noon day. What excuſe can your Majeſty give for remaining ſo long hood-winked? Notwithſtanding all the arts of thoſe unprincipled men, who repreſent all the preſent ferment as the work of a deſpicable faction, common ſagacity would have taught you, that the majority of the nation is not to be brought into action by words, but by deeds. Had not the miſdeeds of your Miniſters been notorious, the different counties and large corporations would

have ſtill remained quiet; nor would you have been ſhocked with the ſound of, No Lord-Mayor, no King! When a citizen of London can be wrought to ſuch a degree of fury, what can you expect from the more illiterate part of the kingdom? London has been, till now, the bulwark of your family, as well as of liberty; and, when it deſerts you, it is a clear proof that there is ſomething rotten in the ſtate, that there are ſome hoſtile deſigns formed againſt the conſtitution. No man of common underſtanding now doubts that this is the caſe. Your Miniſters are fully determined to render the Crown abſolute, and to ſacrifice the rights of the people to the poſſeſſion of their places. When matters are thus circumſtanced, where is the wonder that there are mobs and tumults? The wonder would be, that there were none. If the people were ſo tame and puſillanimous, we might conclude that our freedom was gone for ever, and that we were come to the calm and ſilent reign of deſpotiſm. Your Miniſter, I doubt not, imagined that the terrors of the Houſe of Commons had already brought the nation to this bleſſed ſtate; but he found himſelf miſtaken. He diſcovered too late that aſſembly to be formidable no longer than it coincided in opinion with the nation. Being but the repreſentative of the people, it loſes its importance, when it does not lean upon them for ſupport. I wiſh your Majeſty may not find the ſame maxim applicable to you, as you bear the name of Majeſty, becauſe you repreſent the Majeſty of the people. Their late treatment of you ſeems to indicate that they are ſenſible of this truth. They endeavoured to make you ſenſible, that you are not a jure divino *King, but the creature of the people: Theſe truths may appear bold, and be unwelcome to your delicate ears. Did not the time call for blunt, but wholeſome, counſel, I would be more tender of your feelings, which undoubtedly have been greatly ſhocked with the ungracious reception, which was given you lately by eighty thouſand unbiaſſed ſubjects. I am ſorry to ſay it, but the public cauſe extorts it from me, unleſs the preſent plan of government is altered, you have, I fear, ſeen but the beginning of ſorrows. Suppoſe that no diſaſter ſhould happen during your reign, or your ſucceſſor? May they not make his crown a crown of thorns? What reparation can your Miniſter make to your family for the loſs of that predilection, which the people have long entertained for it? His head will be but a poor attonement. The people would not have been fully ſatisfied with the* Peine forte et dure, *which they intended to inflict upon him, if they had not been prevented by the interpoſition of a man, who is generally moſt brave, where there is no danger.* The FREEHOLDER.

Glaſgow, April 4. We learn from Dumfries, that on Wedneſday laſt a mob aſſembled there, to the number of above 1500, and proceeded to unload ſome meal which was on board a veſſel bound for Irvine, on which the military marched down to the ſhip, the mob then diſperſed, but when the ſoldiers were returning to the town, the mob aſſembled, pelted them violently with ſtones, brickbats, &c. in a narrow ſtreet, called Fryar's Wynd, which leads from the bridge to the town; ſeveral of the officers, and many of the men, were much hurt; the Magiſtrates and Juſtices of the peace who attended the party, gave them orders to fire; a few of the rear ranks did ſo, but fired over their heads, and finding they were not intimidated, they at laſt fired among the mob, one man was killed, another dangerouſly wounded, and died next day, and about five or ſix were ſlightly wounded; the mob then diſperſed, and when the poſt came off on Friday, all was quiet, ſo that it is hoped there will be no more diſturbance. Another party of ſoldiers was diſpatched from Edinburgh for Dumfries.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 16.

Captain James Clarke, of the ſhip Katie, juſt arrived in James river from Greenock, ſays, that in the night of the 8th of April laſt, being very dark, he ran foul of a Dutch ſhip, about 40 leagues from the iſland of Toree, and with his bow ſtruck her in the broadſide, with the ſhock of which her foretopmaſt and bowſprit were carried away. Captain Clarke hailed them ſeveral times, and at laſt was anſwered that ſhe was from Holland. He thinks that ſhe muſt have gone down ſoon after, as it was clear day light in an hour, and no veſſel could be diſcovered from the maſt-head.

NEW-YORK, *May* 27.

On the Night of the 12th Inſtant, a Quarrel began between ſix Men that were in Company at the Houſe of one Mrs. Dunn, in the Fields, when it was agreed the Matter ſhould be decided in the Street, between William Blakey, a Ship-Carpenter, and William Caſey, Maſter of a Philadelphia Sloop; when the latter broke the Thumb of the former, and bruiſed him in ſuch a Manner, that he died laſt Thurſday in great Miſery. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict Manſlaughter in William Caſey.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

On Tueſday laſt an Expreſs arrived here from Fort Pitt, by whom we learn, that Enſign Howard, of the 18th Regiment, was lately found drowned in Chartrie's Creek; and that a Number of Indians were juſt come in, from their Excurſions againſt the Southern Indians, and brought ſeveral Scalps.---Letters from the Illinois, of the Firſt of April, mention they were all well there, and very quiet.

Captain Hood, from Briſtol, on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 38, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Benjamin Peel, from Dominica for Liverpool, out 19 Days, all well; 13th, in Lat. 37, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Callender, from Cape-Fear, bound to Lynn, 8 Days out; and on the 15th, in Lat. 37:20, he ſpoke a Schooner from Jamaica for Rhode-Iſland, out 14 Days, but did not learn the Maſter's Name.

By Captain Place, from Turks-Iſland, we learn, that about 5 Weeks ago a French Snow, loaded with Sugar and Indigo, bound from the Cape for Old France, run aſhore on Maguana, and got off again, but received ſo much Damage, that ſhe ſunk ſoon afterwards. There were ſeveral Wreckers in Sight, who ſaved her Sails, &c. and got out Part of the Indigo.

Laſt Tueſday Night the Store of John Gibſon, Eſq; in Market-ſtreet, was attempted to be robbed, by a Fellow getting down the Chimney, with the Help of a Rope; but there being a Lad and a Dog in the Store, he was diſcovered opening the Deſk, upon which he immediately opened the front Window, and got off.

*** The Piece, ſigned A FRIEND TO TRADE, is come to hand, and will be inſerted in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Betſey, S. Hood, from Briſtol. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, Schooner Betſey, W. Morton, and Sloop Sidney, J. Sawyer, N. Carolina. Brig Patty and Polly, J. Barry, St. Croix. Ship Sally, J. Hazelwood, Liſbon. Sloop Benjamin, A. Adderly, N. Providence. Schooner Phenix, D. Beard, Nantucket. Sloop Betſey, J. M'Murtrie, Montſerrat. Schooner Hebe, J. Wilſon, Hiſpaniola. Sloop William's Relief, C. Place, Turks-Iſland. Sloop Polly, C. Weſt, and Brig Sally, B. Alliſon, from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS. Brig Hibernia, W. Hayman, for Dublin. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Brig Greyhound, G. Catton, St. Kitts. Sloop Paoli, T. Delap, Newfoundland. Brig York, J. Marſhall, Africa. Schooner Hawke, J. Powers, New-London. Snow Amelia, G. Villeneuſe, Liverpool. Sloop Benjamin, A. Adderly, for N. Providence.

CLEARED. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Sloop St. Andrew, J. Bonner, and Schooner Nancy, J. Harkes, New-York. Brig Favourite Molly, J. M'Daniel, Barbados. Ship Cheſter, L. Wickes, Sloop Rachel, S. Morey, and Schooner Lucy, J. Anderſon, Virginia. Schooner Pompey, A. Jones, New-London. Sloop Peace and Plenty, J. Anthony, and Sloop Molly, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Chance, T. Armſtrong, N. Providence. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinſon, Liſbon. Brig Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, Vigo. Snow Barbados Packet, W. Sutton, Cadiz. Schooner Nancy, B. Woods, and Sloop Sidney, J. Sawyer, N. Carolina. Sloop Burke, S. Williams St. Vincent.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet. Price One Shilling.*

HUMAN LIFE a PILGRIMAGE: Or The CHRISTIAN a STRANGER and SOJOURNER upon EARTH; A SERMON, occaſioned by the Death of the Hon. RICHARD PENN, Eſq; one of the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennſylvania: Preached before the united Congregations of CHRIST-CHURCH and St. PETER's, in the City of Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 21, 1771. By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE, M.A.

JOHN COX, junior,

IS removed from Third-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, next Door to Samuel Shoemaker, Eſq; Mayor, where he has for Sale, beſt old Madeira WINE, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk.

WANTED,

A COMPLEAT FULLER, to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire of Doctor SHIPPEN, junior, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *May* 29, 1771. ¶

WANTED.

A Quantity of one Inch OAK BOAT BOARDS, not leſs than twelve Inches broad. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

A LARGE and general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, now opening, and to be ſold, on the cheapeſt Terms, by

JOHN KAIGHN,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, two Doors below the Church, imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON.

Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, 28th 5th Mo. 1771.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, a Welſh ſervant man, named *John Williams*, about five feet five or ſix inches high, and 38 years of age, has long black hair, ſometimes tied with a ſtring: He took with him, and had on, a blue cloth coat and jacket, the jacket much worn, a ſailor's white jacket, a pair of light drab coloured cloth breeches, tow checked trowſers, yarn ſtockings, and ſtrong ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, a large ſheepſkin apron, a tow ſheet, two white ſhirts, and one old checked ditto. He is backward in converſation, and can turn his hand to many branches of buſineſs, both on land and by water. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, from ¶ JOHN BRINTON.

N. B. *All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.*

WALTER SHEE,

TAKES this Method of acquainting his Friends, that, at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, he continues his INSURANCE OFFICE for Shipping, and Merchandize, as uſual, and that he will gratefully acknowledge ſuch Favours, as they may be pleaſed to confer on him. *May* 1, 1771. 6 *W.*

IF JANE HUNT, who ſailed from CORK, in the Year 1767, to MARYLAND, writes to Captain GEORGE WOLSEY, in BALTIMORE, informing him of her Place of Reſidence, ſhe will ſoon after hear of ſomething advantageous to her. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By Matthias Sandham, of Blockley townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 408 acres and 43 perches, about 140 miles from Philadelphia, ſituate in the Forks of Little Juniata, in the county of Cumberland, called Meſopotamia, about 100 acres of ſaid land may be made good meadow, at a ſmall expence, for one half of ſaid land is ſurrounded by Spruce Creek, and Little Juniata aforeſaid, there are four fine ſprings on it, the whole well timbered, and extraordinary good land, lying near ſquare. Upon payment of part of the purchaſe money, credit will be given for the remainder, giving ſecurity, if required. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to ſaid Sandham, or to John Ord, Conveyancer, in Philadelphia. MATTHIAS SANDHAM. ¶

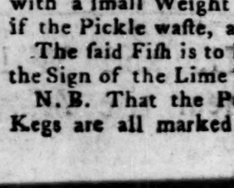
Suſſex County, Weſt New-Jerſey, May 10, 1771.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS ſome time ago, I became ſecurity for one ANDREW M'CALLA, that he ſhould anſwer to an action of Baſtardy, at our Court of Quarter Seſſions. And ſince the ſaid M'Calla has run away, and as it is like to prove very detrimental to myſelf and family, it is to be hoped that all lovers of honeſty and juſtice will uſe their endeavours to apprehend him. He is a perſon about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 or 26 years old, thin faced, aſſumes the character of a kind of a ſchoolmaſter, but is no great ſcholar; he has been heard of on Long-Iſland, and paſſes by the name of Steward, and it is very probable he may make towards Philadelphia, as he has a mother reſides there, who keeps a dram-ſhop (as he ſays) and goes by the name of Roſanna Henderſon. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring him in any of his Majeſty's goals on the continent, and giving notice thereof to Samuel Adams, of Philadelphia, or Joſeph Braden, of Upper-Dublin, or to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ROBERT BRADEN. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 21ſt of this inſtant May, from the ſubſcriber, living in Whiteclay-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, a ſervant lad, this country-born, named MOSES COCHRAN, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, wears his own brown ſtraight hair, parted before, of a very dark complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a new hat, light coloured cloth jacket, with cuffs to it, a linſey lappelled waiſtcoat, with wooden buttons, check ſhirt and trowſers, blue and white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, and braſs buckles; is remarkably ſtoop ſhouldered; he ſerved a part of his time with Thomas Lunn;----has been uneaſy ſome time paſt, and ſignified he wanted a new maſter; but it is ſuppoſed he will enliſt, if he meets with an opportunity. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN CHAMBERS. ¶



THE ſhip BETSEY, SEYMOUR HOOD, Maſter, is taking in for BRISTOL; ſhe is a good new veſſel, with neat accommodations for paſſengers; chief part of her cargoe being ready to go on board; is intended to ſail about the 6th of June: For freight or paſſage, apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SON, or to the Maſter on board, at their wharff.

A great variety of merchandize, imported in ſaid ſhip from Briſtol, and the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, to be ſold by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SON, at their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, who have alſo to diſpoſe of, the times of a few indented Servants, juſt arrived in the Betſey, and a quantity of beſt fine SALT.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Lloyd, of Lower Merion, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers; and thoſe having any Demands to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted, by JOHN ROBERTS, and JOHN ROBESON, Executors. §

PICKLED STURGEON,

Of this Seaſon's putting up, by

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS,

At Point-Pleaſant, adjoining Mr. William Maſters's Diſtillery,

WHERE the Public may be ſupplied with Kegs of different Prices, done in the Baltick Manner, different from any cured in this Province, ſhe having ſerved a regular Time to that Branch of Buſineſs, and is obliged to all Perſons who have hitherto favoured her with their Cuſtom.

When you open the Keg take out the Cork, and draw the Pickle off in a clean Pot or Pan, take out the marked Head, harden on the Hoops, pour the Pickle over the Fiſh, putting a clean Cloth over the Head, and the Head of the Keg upon that, with a ſmall Weight thereon, to prevent the Air getting in; if the Pickle waſte, add ſharp Vinegar to it.

The ſaid Fiſh is to be ſold by ABRAHAM SMITH, at the Sign of the Lime Tree, between Arch and Market-ſtreets.

N.B. That the Public ſhould not be impoſed upon, the Kegs are all marked W. P. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, in the evening of the 25th inſtant, from James Reynolds, Carver and Gilder, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an indented ſervant girl, named Mary Hadley, came from Roxiter, in the county of Salop, in Old England, and was purchaſed but two days before from on board the Betſey, Captain Hood, from Briſtol; ſhe is a good looking country girl, about 5 feet 4 inches high, ruddy complexion, and ſtout built; had on a ſtriped brown ſtuff gown, pretty much worn, black petticoat, check apron, and wore a black ſattin bonnet, with a puckered caul. It is pretty certain ſhe went off with a man, who ſaid he was her firſt couſin, and called himſelf John Hadley, came over a redemptioner in the above ſhip, a huſbandman by profeſſion, but appears more like a ſeaman, being dreſſed in a brown jacket, black waiſtcoat, and long ozenbrigs trowſers; about 5 feet 7 inches high, down look, and wears his own brown hair. Whoever ſecures ſaid perſons, or either of them, in any of his Majeſty's goals, either in Pennſylvania or the Jerſeys, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive Three Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, from the aforeſaid JAMES REYNOLDS, and SEYMOUR HOOD. *May* 27.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on FRIDAY, the 7th of June, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

A LOT of GROUND, with the tenements thereon erected, ſituated in Front-ſtreet, one door north of the Bank Meeting-houſe, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 160 feet; out of the front are taken two feet and an half, being part of a 5 feet alley, which runs in depth 100 feet, at the end of the alley is a ſmall wooden tenement, and a two ſtory houſe front upon the ſtreet; now in the tenure of Melchior Weiſener, Cage-maker. *N. B.* A good title, and no incumbrances.

To be SOLD, on the 13th of June, at the Tavern kept by William Miller, in Kenſington,

A FRAME meſſuage, with a brick chimney in the ſame, done off in the beſt manner, with a part of a good well of water, and good baking oven, being and lying in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; the lot 48 feet front, and 102 feet back, ſituate on Shackamaxon-ſtreet, 90 feet from Queen-ſtreet, joining lands of Caſper Cragaler, and Thomas Say. The title indiſputable. Where due attendance will be given by me

¶ ROBERT STACKHOUSE.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the firſt day of June next,

THAT noted and well-accuſtomed INN, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in which Joſiah F. Davenport now dwells; together with compleat livery ſtables for thirty horſes: The houſe is very commodious, with a convenient room for the accommodation of large companies, and in ſhort has every thing neceſſary to render it the compleateſt Inn in the province. For further particulars enquire of

Thetf. MARY BINGHAM, or JOSEPH STAMPER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be about four years old, a natural pacer, has three white feet, and a ſnip on her noſe. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 27, 1771. ¶ SAMUEL M'NEAL.

WAS taken up, in Moyamenſing townſhip, the 14th inſtant, a black horſe COLT, ſuppoſed to be the property of a gentleman, living in Maryland, which ſtrayed from the paſture of John Biddle, about two years ago; he is 3 years old, about 13 hands and an half high, one hind foot white, a blaze down his face, and paces naturally; if any other perſon has loſt a colt of the above deſcription, by applying at the Croſs keys, the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, proving a better property, and paying the charges, may have him again. JOSEPH OGDEN. §

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Pikeland Townſhip, Cheſter county, about the Middle of March laſt, a brown HORSE COLT, one Year old this Graſs. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. JOHN BOGGS. §

ANDREW CALDWELL, and J. WILSON,

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from different parts of England, and are now opening for ſale, at their ſtore, next door to William Allen, Eſq;

A LARGE and general aſſortment of checks and linens, white and brown ſheetings, ſtriped cotton and linen hollands, bed bunts, damaſcuſſes, Brunſwicks, damaſk table-cloths, diapers, printed linens and cottons, chintzes, a variety of plain and figured ribbons, ſewing ſilks, broadcloths and ſhaloons, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, and 12 by 10 window glaſs, empty quart bottles, Briſtol beer, nails, two cables, a hawſer, and a quantity of excellent cordage, of different ſizes, &c. &c.-------- They have alſo for ſale, beſt Madeira wine, by the pipe or quarter caſk, and a ſmall quantity of good old claret.

JUST IMPORTED in the Friendſhip, Captain M'Cullough, from Glaſgow, and to be ſold, by

DAVID SPROAT, and Company,

At their ſtore, the corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of checks, and check handkerchiefs; ſtriped and checked hollands; brown holland; mens, womens, and childrens thread ſtockings; a variety of plain, flowered, ſpotted, and ſtriped kentings; plain and ſtriped bordered kenting handkerchiefs; cambricks and long lawns; plain, flowered, and ſpotted ſilk gauzes; coloured ſilk gauze handkerchiefs, of the neweſt patterns; nuns thread; bed ticks; tartan plaid; ozenbrigs; a large quantity of carpets and carpeting; Scotch ſnuff, in bottles; ivory and horn combs; cotton and linen tapes; gartering, and quality binding, &c. 6 *W.*

THE Executors of the Eſtate of ALEXANDER LUNAN, deceaſed, hereby give Notice, that a Dividend will be made the Firſt of Auguſt next, among ſuch of his Creditors whoſe Accounts ſhall be then ſettled. JOHN INGLIS, JAMES CRAIG, ROBERT MITCHIE. *Philadelphia, May* 2, 1771. Tbctf.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that ſhe carries on the buſineſs of Tavern-keeping, in the houſe where her late huſband (Joſeph Yeates) formerly lived, at the Sign of the Fountain and Three Tons, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, where ſhe hopes to give ſatisfaction to all thoſe who pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom. MARY YEATES.

*** *All perſons indebted to the eſtate of* JOSEPH YEATES, *late of the ſaid city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts to*

¶ MARY YEATES, *Adminiſtratrix.*

ALL thoſe indebted to HALL and SELLERS, of Philadelphia, Printers, for a Year's Gazette, or more, or other Printing Buſineſs, are requeſted to pay; thoſe, in particular, at a Diſtance from this City, it is hoped will take the proper Notice of this Advertiſement, which will much oblige their humble Servants, HALL and SELLERS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for Books, or other Stationary, are requeſted to pay. And whereas a Number of Perſons have greatly exceeded their Times of Payment with him, notwithſtanding the repeated Notices thereof given, This therefore ſerves to advertiſe thoſe in particular, that if they do not ſettle their Ballances, in two Months from this Date, their Accounts will be immediately put into an Attorney's Hands, by

DAVID HALL.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,

At the Croſs Roads, New-London, Cheſter county, has juſt imported, in the laſt ſhips from England,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of SADLERY; alſo 8d. 12d. and 20d. nails; 10 by 8 crown glaſs; a general aſſortment of pewter, tin plates, and other hardware, with a variety of other goods, which will be ſold as low, for cash or ſhort credit, as in Philadelphia.

N. B. He once more requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him, by bond, bill, or book accompt, to come immediately and diſcharge the ſame, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued, without reſpect of perſons. ¶

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 312 acres, lying in the county of Salem, bounding on Stow Creek, within a mile of the upper Bridge, where there is a good landing, and within a few rods of Wood's griſt-mill; there are 16 acres lately cleared, and under good fence; the land is good and well timbered, it is ſuppoſed by good judges, that 70 or 80 thouſand of ſtaves may be made on it. The purchaſer may have 4 or 5 years, or more, to pay the greateſt part, or the whole of the money, on giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. Any perſon inclining to ſee the land, may apply to JONATHAN WRIGHT, near the ſame; for further particulars apply to JAMES COOPER, Hatter, in Philadelphia. ¶ 6 W.

Wilmington, May 22, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to each and every of the owners and poſſeſſors of Holland's Creek Marſh, oppoſite to the Borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, upon Delaware, that within three weeks from this date, they do pay to the ſubſcriber the ſum of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, for each acre they reſpectively hold or poſſeſs in ſaid marſh, agreeable to a tax lately laid by the managers of that company, or otherwiſe any delinquent owner, or poſſeſſor, will incur the fines in a law made and provided for ſuch purpoſes. All owners and poſſeſſors in arrears, are requeſted ſpeedily to pay the ſame, or otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt ſpeedily, as by ſaid law is directed, without reſpect of perſons. JOHN WAY, Treaſurer. §

Philadelphia, May 22, 1771.

STRAYED away from the Commons of this city, on the 6th inſtant, a ſmall red COW, with a white face, a brown ſpot under each eye, 4 or 5 ſmall white ſpots on the ridge of the neck, and one about 6 inches broad on the ridge of the ſhoulders, a few white hairs at the parting of the hair on the back, ſhort crooked brown horns, brown and white hoofs, ſome white under the belly, on the legs and udder, with a few white hairs in the end of her tail; ſhe being within a few days of calving. Whoever brings ſaid cow and calf, or gives information where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, from CHARLES PRYOR, *in Union-ſtreet.* ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen, but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, out of the paſture of James Smith, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, a bright bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar and ſnip, one hind foot white, paces and trots, ſhod before, neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up and ſecures both horſe and thief, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, or Twenty Shillings for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, if brought to the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county. May 14, 1771. JOHN RUMMONS. §

Northern Liberties, May 18, 1771.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday night, the 12th inſtant, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a ſnip, and a ſtar on the forehead, a ſhort ſwitch tail, paces and trots, but ſeems moſt natural to trot, his upper lip hangs a little to one ſide, branded on the near ſhoulder R, is 10 or 11 years old, and low in fleſh. The above reward will be given for taking up the horſe, and ſecuring the thief, and Twenty Shillings for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, by

§ JOHN RENSHAW.

Lancaſter, May 12, 1771.

A GOLD MEDAL,

TO be given to the perſon that produces the beſt piece of woollen cloth, ſufficient for a ſuit of clothes, of wool raiſed and ſpun in Lancaſter county; the cloth to be left with HENRY SMALL, in Lancaſter, before the 25th of March next, when judges will attend, and the MEDAL be given away. It is hoped that it will be agreeable to the public to know, that, in conſequence of laſt year's Medal, a number of valuable pieces of cloth were produced, and it muſt give every lover of this country ſincere pleaſure, to ſee how attentive perſons of every denomination are, not only to the woollen, but to other manufactures that we ſtand moſt in need of from foreign countries; and by the yearly increaſe of the quantities in this county, and the advantage every family finds in manufacturing, there is ſufficient reaſon to conclude, that we ſhall perſiſt in them, till we arrive at much greater perfection; eſpecially as it is an undoubted fact, that we can and do encreaſe our ſheep, and that our method of manufacturing does not interfere with agriculture. The laſt Medal contained an ounce of gold neatly finiſhed---On one ſide the buſt of the Pennſylvania Farmer, with this motto---*Take away the wicked from before the King, and his throne ſhall be eſtabliſhed in righteouſneſs*----The reverſe a woman ſpinning on the big wheel, the motto---- *Frugality and induſtry make mankind rich, free, and happy.* §

PHILADEDPHIA RACES.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th day of October, will be RUN FOR over the CENTER COURSE---The JOCKEY-CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding (Lath excepted) carrying weight for age, the beſt of the four-mile heats; five years old to carry 8 ſtone 3 pounds; ſix years old, 9 ſtone 3 pounds; and aged, 9 ſtone 7 pounds.----Horſes ten years old, or upwards, ſhall be allowed 7 pounds.

On FRIDAY, the 18th, the CITY PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for 3 years old and 4 years old only; three years old to carry 7 ſtone; four years old, 8 ſtone 7 pounds: The beſt of the two-mile heats.

The horſes to be entered with Jacob Hiltzheimer, the Saturday before they ſtart, paying Five Pounds entrance for the Jockey-Club Purſe, and Fifty Shillings for the City Plate, or double at the poſt. When the horſes are entered, proper certificates of their ages are to be delivered in.

Any diſputes which may ariſe, will be determined by judges appointed for that occaſion.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away on the 20th of this inſtant May, an indented ſervant man, named JOHN CURTIN, *born in Ireland, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, full and fair faced, about 23 or 24 years of age; has ſerved 4 years in Cheſter county already; is artful in his ſpeech, and has travelled a good deal in the back parts of this province, ſince he ſerved his firſt time, alſo in Maryland and Virginia, and it is ſuppoſed he has made that way; had on, and took with him, a good brown broadcloth coat and jacket, both lined with durant of the ſame colour, the jacket lappelled, and more worn than the coat, an Engliſh caſtor hat, about half worn, tow trowſers, and new ſhoes, without ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN RANKIN. §

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living near Beehm's Church, in Whitpain townſhip, on the 23d of April laſt paſt, a MARE COLT, of a mouſe colour, hath a white ball in the face, the mane hanging on the right ſide, a long thin tail, not docked, trots and paces, and is about 13 or 14 hands high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Colt, and will bring her to the owner, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN GRENEWALD. ¶

RUN away on the 13th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, a ſervant man, named William Fenton, near 25 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, darkiſh complexion, and brown hair; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a light cloth coloured jacket, and a brown under jacket, with large braſs buttons, brown knit breeches, 2 pair of ſtriped trowſers, 2 check ſhirts, a good caſtor hat, and an old one, 2 pair of ſtockings, and old ſhoes; alſo a blue camblet coat, with carved metal buttons, a yard and 3 quarters of new ſtriped homeſpun linen, and an axe. He has alſo abſconded from his bail. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JONATHAN BAVINGTON, junior.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off. *May 24, 1771.*

CAME to the Plantation of ABRAHAM LEVERING, in Roxborough Townſhip, near William Levering's Tavern, a red COW. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. May 20, 1771. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, and province of Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD DOLTON, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, a thick ſet fellow, broad faced, much marked with the ſmall-pox, was born in Dublin, ſpeaks a little through his noſe, and much addicted to lying, and breaking ſpring-houſes; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a good new brown coat, with broad metal buttons on it, a white corded linen jacket, old walnut coloured breeches, an old wool hat, check ſhirt, black and white worſted loom ſtockings, new ſhoes, with braſs buckles, not fellows. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES M'KACHERN. †

RUN away, the 1ſt day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Deer-creek, a convict ſervant man, named Joſeph Pool, *but has changed his name to* John *or* Joſeph Enſey *ſince he went away; he is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a good deal pockmarked, has thin brown hair, wants his left hand from his wriſt, has a large ſcar in his upper lip, writes a good hand, and calls himſelf a painter and limner, but ſerved his time to the hatter's trade in London; had on, a lightiſh coloured half worn great coat, and waiſtcoat of the ſame, half worn leather breeches, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* THREE POUNDS *Reward, if out of the county, or* FORTY SHILLINGS, *if in the county, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ¶ THOMAS BLEANY.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 16th of April laſt, a ſorrel MARE, near 14 hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder I. S. with a long blaze in her face, and about 10 or 11 years old. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid mare, and alſo the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward; or upon delivery of the mare only, to the owner, the ſum of Twenty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, from JAMES GABY. ¶

Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, May 13, 1771.

RUN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named THOMAS M'COLLY, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, pretty much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a large noſe; had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, with the buttons on the wrong ſide, likewiſe 3 jackets, one a ſilk check ſtripe, one half ſilk and cotton, the other white linen, a red Barcelona handkerchief, 7 ſhirts, 2 of which are fine, a pair of ticken trowſers, with a large ſtripe, a fine hat, with green lining, which has had a piece cut off the brim, a good ſilver watch, with a China face, and a ſteel chain; ſpeaks good Engliſh and Dutch, ſays he was born in the country; it is likely he will change his name. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, or puts him in any goal, ſo as I may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by me*

¶ I W. ANTHONY MILLER.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1771.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday, the 6th of June next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

ALL that fine, rich and fertile piece of MEADOW GROUND, containing 28 acres, or thereabouts, lying and being in Greenwich Iſland, about three miles from the Court-houſe in this city, and near Greenwich Point-houſe, adjoining meadow grounds belonging to William Jones and Richard Renſhaw, beautifully ſituate, with an extenſive front on the river Delaware, commanding fine views of the veſſels ſailing up and down the river, Glouceſter-point, Red Bank, &c. embanked, and under good fence, with a fine crop of graſs now ſtanding. The whole divided in the moſt convenient and advantageous manner for the purchaſers, with ſuitable cartways to each lot, and will be ſold in parcels, agreeable to the plan of diviſion to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and Richard Renſhaw's Point-houſe, where a perſon will attend to ſhew the premiſes. At ſame time will be ſold about three acres of excellent MEADOW GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Glouceſter-point road, fronting the river Delaware, and adjoining the meadows of Stephen Paſchall, Joſeph Morris, and Henry Liſle.---And on the next day, Friday the 7th of June, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to *public ſale*, at the houſe of John Fritz, Tavernkeeper, in Southwark, TWENTY LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Diſtrict of Southwark, fronting on Moyamenſing road, Third-ſtreet continued, and Carpenter-ſtreet, on one of which lots is a ſmall wooden building, with a cellar under part of it, and in Carpenter-ſtreet is a well of excellent water, which will accommodate the greater part of the lots, adjoining lands of Joſeph Wharton, the elder, Thomas Wharton, &c. The whole to be ſold agreeable to the plans of diviſion thereof made, and to be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, John Fritz's, in Southwark, and at the Indian King. For particulars and terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, where plans of the whole may be ſeen; and where a variety of MERCHANDIZE is to be ſold very cheap for caſh.

ENOCH STORY, Broker.

N. B. Six months credit for one half, and twelve months for the remainder, free of intereſt, will be allowed to the purchaſers of the Southwark lots, on their giving ſecurity, if required.

MEASE and CALDWELL,

At their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, the third door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, have for ſale, on very low terms for caſh, or ſhort credit,

A Large and general aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. Alſo Bar Iron, of the very beſt quality, neatly drawn, London loaf ſugar, ſweet oil, and raiſins in kegs, &c. &c. *Tbtf.*

ROBERT BASS, APOTHECARY,

IS removed from the corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, to a very commodious houſe, the next door to Benjamin Franklin's, Eſq; and oppoſite to Mr. John Wiſter's, in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; where he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. freſh imported, and of the neateſt kind.---- Preſcriptions and Family Receipts carefully and properly compounded, and conſtant perſonal attendance every day given.

N. B. A ſmall aſſortment of very elegant COLOURS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 31ſt day of May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and three tracts of land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, one of them, whereon the ſaid meſſuage ſtands, containing by computation 25 acres and 103 perches; one other of the ſaid tracts, containing about 8 acres, and the other of them containing 10 acres and 66 perches, or thereabouts; bounded by Schuylkill Bank, and lands late of Theodorus Lord, Peter Cox, and others.

Alſo a certain piece or parcel of meadow ground in Paſſyunk aforeſaid, containing 7 acres and 3 quarters, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Joſeph Penroſe and Henry Elves.

And likewiſe a certain other tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 10 acres; bounded by lands late of Theodorus Lord, Peter Cox, and others; late the eſtate of Andrew Yorke and Eleanor his wife, ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

N. B. The above eſtate will be ſold in lots, plans whereof may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, and at John Biddle's, at the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

On FRIDAY, the 7th of June, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 6 o' Clock in the Evening,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituated on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Second-ſtreet and Walnut-ſtreet Bridge, containing in front 74 feet 10 inches, or thereabouts, and in depth 51 feet, or thereabouts; there are on the ſaid lot, a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, of 26 feet and 1 inch in front, and three two ſtory framed meſſuages, of 18 feet, 15 feet 6 inches, and 15 feet 3 inches in front, and two ſtories high. The above lot will be ſold entire, or divided according to the fronts of the ſeveral houſes. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid at ſigning the deeds; for the remainder good ſecurity, with intereſt, will be required by the ſubſcriber, who has ſeveral lots on Walnut, Third, and Front-ſtreets, to lett upon groundrent. SAMUEL POWEL.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday, the 31ſt of May, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, if not ſold before at private ſale, the following LANDS and HOUSES, viz.

THE elegant country ſeat, called MOUNT PLEASANT, ſituate on the river Schuylkill, about four miles and a half from this city. Belonging to it are 119 acres and 123 perches of land, on which are five young bearing orchards, about 10 acres of meadow, and a large kitchen garden, within a ſtone wall, with a variety of the beſt fruit trees. The place is ſo well known, that it would be needleſs to ſay any thing of the beauty of the ſituation, or the elegance of the buildings.

No. 1. A lot in the tenure of Zachariah Nieman, rents for £ 9 7 6 per annum.

2. A lot in the tenure of John Patterſon, rents for £ 5 per annum.

3. A lot in the tenure of George Thumb, rents for £ 5 per ann.

4. A lot in the tenure of Jacob Waſhby, rents for £ 5 per ann.

5. A lot in tenure of Matthew Potter, rents for £ 6 per ann.

Theſe five lots are ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cedar and Almond-ſtreets.

6. A lot on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in tenure of John Milner, rents for £ 10 per annum.

7. A lot on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church, in tenure of Mrs. Williams, rents for £ 5 per annum.

8. A lot joining the laſt, in tenure of James Welſh, rents for £ 5 per annum.

9. A lot oppoſite the laſt, in tenure of William Nicholls, rents for £ 5 5 0 per annum.

All the above lots are lett on groundrent for ever, without liberty of buying off, and are now improved by the tenants. The rents are reſerved in Spaniſh dollars.

Alſo a three ſtory houſe, and the lot on which it ſtands, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, in tenure of Mrs. Snowden, being 18 feet in front, and 70 in depth, and rents for £ 26 per annum. The houſe is inſured.

A lot on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, 32 feet in front, and 300 deep; thereon are two brick buildings, one of which is at preſent rented to Capt. William Keith for £ 35 per annum, and is inſured.

A lot adjoining the laſt, being 20 feet front, and 300 deep, with the privilege of a three feet nine inch alley. There are on ſaid lot, a houſe in tenure of Mrs. Mary Beale, which rents for £ 60 per annum, and is inſured, and a very good coach-houſe, ſtables and hay-loft, not now rented. ¶

Philadelphia, May 18, 1771.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, from the Subſcriber, living in Roxborough Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the 7th Inſtant, a Dutch Servant Lad, named Philip Lutts, *about 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and grows faſt, of a lean Viſage, light brown ſhort Hair, being lately cut, he is a little knock kneed, flat-footed, ſpeaks good Engliſh, but is aukward, and of a down baſhful Look, has been in the Province between four and five Years, and ſerved chief of the Time at the Cooper's and Miller's Buſineſs; had on, when he went off, a new Bloſſom coloured Cloth Coat and Veſt, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Felt Hat, and a Check Shirt; and took with him, a blue flowered Flannel Veſt, a Pair of blue Everlaſting Breeches, a white Shirt, and had two Pair of Stockings, with good Shoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and will convey him to the Work-houſe, in Philadelphia, or ſecure him in any Goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by*

April 9, 1771. EDWARD MILNER.

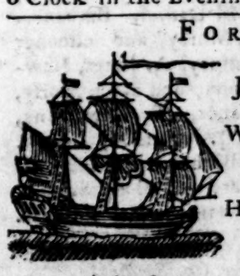
*** *He has ſince been ſeen near Joppa, in Baltimore county, Maryland, and it is thought will endeavour to get ſettled in ſome of the mills in that province.*

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Houſe of Joſiah F. Davenport, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, on Friday, the 31ſt of this inſtant May, at Six o'Clock in the Evening. ROBERT WILSON, Secretary.

FOR LEITH,



The ſhip DAMASK ROSE,

JOHN MACPHERSON, MASTER,

Will ſail in about three weeks. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid Macpherſon, at Mrs. Beale's, in Second-ſtreet.

He has for ſale, and to be ſeen at Mrs. Cornelia Smith's, in Fourth-ſtreet, a large very fine CHAMBER ORGAN, when all the ſtops are out, loud enough for a church.---If not ſold in 16 days, it will be ſhipped off. *May 14, 1771.* ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*